SEVENTH DAY—*6th October 1925.*

Resolution No. 2.

On behalf of Messrs. Md. Abbas Khan, G. Paramasiviah, N. G. Sanjiviah, MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN moved "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that in future elections, the property qualifications of voters and candidates prescribed for the Legislative Council in the Rural Constituencies be so reduced as to make them correspond with those fixed for elections to the Representative Assembly."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Md. Abbas Khan observed that the property qualification in respect of elections to both Houses was originally fixed at Rs. 50 and that after the grant of Constitutional Reforms it was reduced to Rs. 25 in the case of elections to the Representative Assembly, the qualification in respect of Legislative Council remaining the same. In the year 1922, a resolution was passed at the Legislative Council to the effect that the property qualification should be reduced in the case of that Council also and Government promised to consult the Assembly. When the question came up for discussion in June of that year, the Assembly also passed it unanimously. But when it was referred to the Reforms Committee, they did not think that the change was called for and were of opinion that there should be some difference in the property qualifications in the case of the two Constitutional Assemblies as there was also difference in their powers and responsibilities. One point deserved notice in this connection. The restriction related only to elections from Rural Constituencies to the Legislative Council and the Assembly, and not to City Municipalities where one and the same qualification was prescribed for voting to both bodies. When this question was brought to notice in July 1924 at the Legislative Council, the Dewan-President was pleased to say that the subject might be brought up at a later time, after the reforms had been worked for some time. The preparation of two different lists of voters for the two bodies

though the elections were held at one and the same place and at one and the same time led to confusion, and the voters in the one case were dissatisfied at being held ineligible to vote in the other case. Franchise had to be substantially extended if real representatives of the people should come into the Constitutional Assemblies. After all, a man paying an assessment of Rs. 25 was no less anxious to serve the people and the country than one who paid Rs. 50; they were both equally patriotic and responsible.

The mover observed that the same observations applied to the case of candidates standing for election also, and requested that before the next elections Government might kindly see that the property qualification was rendered uniform in both cases.

MR. MAYE GOWDA seconded the resolution.

MR. H. BORANNA observed that a man paying an assessment of Rs. 25 could not stand for election to the Legislative Council; but he could be elected to the Representative Assembly from which body some members were elected to the Legislative Council. Such being the case, it was anomalous that for direct election to the Council the property qualification should be in any way higher than in the case of election to the Assembly. It was also an anomaly that no such qualification was prescribed at all in the case of elections from Associations.

MESSRS. C. SRINIVASA RAO, KARNIK KRISHNAMURTI RAO AND KESAVAIYA went further in supporting the resolution and pleaded for universal suffrage being granted.

The resolution was thereupon put to vote and carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 5.

On behalf of Messrs. O. V. Rajagopal, K. Rame Gowda, K. Ramakrishna Iyer, G. K. Narayana Rao, MR. K. RAMAKRISHNA IYER moved "That this Assembly recommends to Government that a mixed committee of official and non-official gentlemen be appointed to investigate the present economic condition of the people of the State, with reference to their average earning per head, their earning capacity, income and expenditure, comparative standards of living, the taxable capacity of the people and their actual position in relation to public revenue and expenditure and to suggest measures to relieve (as far as possible) destitution and poverty of the country and to raise the average economic level of the masses."

In moving the resolution, MR. K. RAMAKRISHNA IYER observed that the economic condition of the masses was far from satisfactory and it was necessary to make a thorough investigation on the lines indicated in the resolution. It was within the knowledge of all the members that, both from statistics and from hearsay, people in olden days were much better off than at present. The backbone of the State was the raiyat and it was incumbent on the Government to see how best to improve his condition. The Government of India had appointed a Committee, under the distinguished Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, to lay down the lines of such enquiry in British India, and the report of that Committee, published recently, showed that similar enquiries were called for in Indian States as well. In these circumstances he commended the resolution to the acceptance of the House.

MR. VEMA REDDY seconded the resolution and added that there was a struggle for existence in the villages and it was an urgent, sacred duty on the part of Government to see how the raiyat's lot could be improved. In olden days, the Rulers themselves went into the villages in disguise to ascertain the real needs of the people. Such a thing at present might not be possible, but Government should see how best it could improve the economic condition of the people. The appointment of a Committee was therefore in his opinion quite necessary.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO supported the resolution. Agriculture was the main industry of the people and even that was showing deterioration. The number of ploughs in use had gone down by 6,000 in the State and the total produce had decreased by 100,000 candies. Of this the decrease in the Hassan District alone was 4,000 and 80,000 respectively. Private Banking in the State was in the hands of foreigners and the internal and foreign trade of the State was also not in a prosperous condition as acknowledged by the Dewan in his Address to the Economic Conference. The general economic position of the country was equally unsatisfactory as stated by the Dewan in his Opening Address. For these reasons the appointment of a Committee as requested in the resolution was an urgent necessity.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH observed that though the report of the British Indian Committee referred to by the previous speakers had been issued, yet the Government of India had not passed their orders on it, and that it was worth the

while to await the same. The appointment of a similar Committee here would entail heavy expenditure. It was better, in his opinion, to adopt such recommendations as would be accepted by the Government of India, with any necessary modifications to suit local conditions. In this view, he requested the movers to withdraw the resolution for the time being.

MR. J RUDRAPPA, however, had a different opinion. He thought that the conditions in Mysore were not the same as elsewhere. Besides, there was an impression that the raiyat had been taxed too heavily and it was necessary to ascertain if it was so. Without a proper diagnosis of the disease, no treatment could be successful and in this view the appointment of a Committee was necessary. He therefore supported the resolution.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO observed that while the opinion of the Government might be that the people were after all not so very backward economically, the people themselves felt that they were in very depressing circumstances. He added that there was no need to wait for the orders of the Government of India. The conditions in British India were not exactly the same as those in Mysore. The appointment of a Committee as requested would serve a useful purpose and for this reason he supported the resolution.

At this stage THE DEWAN enquired what purpose the Committee would serve at present; what was the agency to collect the statistics for them to form an opinion and how long it would take for the Committee to complete their investigation with reference to local conditions, etc.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO replied that all that he wanted was a comprehensive enquiry for conducting their investigation and any expenditure that Government might have to incur thereon would not go in vain.

THE DEWAN replied that unless the statistics were collected before hand, the Committee could not give an opinion and that if the Committee had themselves to collect the necessary data, it would take them over ten years, and the cost of such an investigation would be prohibitive.

MR. KRISHNA RAO still adhered to his opinion.

MR BELUR SRINIVASAIENGAR strongly supported the resolution. He observed that the elaborate reference made by the Dewan in his Address to the unemployment problem showed how anxious he was to deal with the situation adequately, and in this view he appealed to Government to accept the resolution.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN thought that a Committee was no doubt desirable but he doubted how far they would succeed in ascertaining the correct data, because, for fear that they might be subjected to income-tax, the raiyats might not give reliable evidence at all. He thought that a better thing for Government would be to collect statistics in the first instance if necessary through a Committee appointed by themselves, and then place their report before the Assembly; and action might be taken later by which time the Government of India would have passed orders on the British Indian Committee. He therefore suggested that the resolution be modified accordingly if the mover had no objection or that it be brought up at the next session of the Assembly.

MR. H. V. RANGASWAMI stated that in the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency, the people formed themselves into a Committee and submitted certain suggestions on a similar question and that the Government took action on those suggestions. But in the present case a mixed Committee was recommended for good reasons and he gave his strong support to the resolution.

He added that there was no necessity for the Mysore Government to await the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee, that the conditions in British India were quite different from those prevailing here, and that it was not sound policy to merely adopt the recommendations of that Committee here also. Mysore being a Model State, it was up to her to take action independently of precedents and examples, and mark out a programme for her own advancement. The British Indian Committee were concerned with whole of British India and the smaller case of Mysore might not have loomed large in their deliberations. So, it might not be worth while awaiting the orders of the Government of India on their report. If, therefore, Government accepted the resolution and appointed a Committee, it might not be very difficult to influence Sir M. Visvesvaraya himself to preside over it if necessary.

Having regard to the low vitality of the people ever since the outbreak of Influenza and their general poverty, Government should devise measures to relieve as far as possible the destitution and poverty of the country and raise the average economic level of the masses. The sooner a Committee was appointed the better it would be for the State.

531 MR. RAMASWAMI of Mysore observed that in spite of all that Government had done to improve the economic condition of the people, the raiyat population was still not getting on well. It was worth the while to appoint a Committee as recommended.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL, in winding up the debate, observed that Government were interested in the economic uplift of the people, even more than the Assembly itself. In his inaugural speech at the Economic Conference, the Dewan had referred to the trade balance of Mysore and laid down the future lines of action. The whole matter had been referred to the respective Boards of the Conference which consisted of both officials and non-officials. Government would be in a position to take definite action when their recommendations were received. As regards the malnad, Government had appointed a Special Officer and a Committee was also appointed under the Chairmanship of the Second Member of Council to consider the report and submit recommendations before December next. The suggestion to appoint another Committee to lay down the lines of enquiry on the model of the British Indian Committee would not be very practicable as the collection of statistics would itself take a considerably long time. It might be useful, on the other hand, for Government themselves to collect the statistics and place them before a Committee. In the meanwhile, the Government of India would have passed orders on the report of the British Indian Committee. In these circumstances, he hoped that the mover would not press the resolution. He also added that a similar resolution had been brought up at the Legislative Council by MR H. G. BASAVAPPA with reference to agricultural indebtedness of the malnad raiyats. But it was withdrawn as the matter had already been engaging the attention of the Government. If this resolution was similarly withdrawn, Government would see what action could be taken in the whole matter. At present the resolution as worded was rather premature.

THE DEWAN added that the question had better be referred to the Economic Conference for consideration in the several Technical Boards, as the subject matter of the resolution rightly came under the jurisdiction of the Conference. The appointment of a separate Committee would interfere with the work of the Conference. If, however, a Committee became really necessary later on, Government would certainly not hesitate to appoint one. It was not possible for Government to accept the resolution at present.

As the mover pressed the resolution to a division, it was put to vote and lost, 55 members voting for and 81 against.

Resolution Nos. 6, 8, 18, and 20.

THE DEWAN suggested that these four resolutions be discussed together as relating to one and the same subject, if the movers were agreeable to a verbal alteration in the resolutions so as to recommend to Government that cow-slaughter be prevented by suitable legislation. The movers having agreed, the following resolutions were taken up together :—

Resolution No. 6.

MESSRS. K. SHAMA RAO, S. HAMPIAH AND VENKATARAMANA BOYI, J. NARANAPPA, S. CHIKKAMUNIAPPA moved that "This Assembly recommends to Government that cow-slaughter be prevented by suitable legislation."

Resolution No. 8.

MESSRS. S. M. SIVALINGAPPA AND SINGRI NANJAPPA moved that "This Assembly recommends that the slaughter and sale of cows for similar purposes may be prevented in the State through legislation."

Resolution No. 18.

MESSRS. K. RAMANNA and VENKATASAMIAH moved that "As agriculture is the main industry of the State and the preservation of cows is necessary, this Assembly recommends that an Act may be passed prohibiting the slaughter of cows."

Resolution No. 20.

(*a*) MR. B. NARASINGA RAO moved "That this Assembly recommends to Government that cow-slaughter and the sale of cows for such slaughter in the State be prohibited by suitable legislation."

(*b*) MESSRS. LOKAHITAISHI H. NANJUNDARAJ URS, M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA, M. RAMASWAMY, B. K RAMAKRISHNAIYA, M. C. LAKSHMIPATHIA AND SRIKANTAIYA moved "That this Assembly recommends to Government that a law be passed to prevent the slaughter of cows and to prevent their sale to butchers."

(*c*) MESSRS. B. S. VENKATANAGAPPA SETTY, AND SANGANA BASAPPA moved " That this Assembly recommends to Government that a law be passed prohibiting the sale of old and decrepit cattle to butchers."

In the case of Resolutions 6, 8 and 20, MR. M. P SOMASEKHARA RAO suggested their amendment by adding the clause " and that a Representative Committee be immediately appointed for the purpose of making practical proposals in this behalf after due deliberation."

MR. HUTCHVEERE GOWDA suggested that there was no need to discuss the resolutions as he anticipated no opposition to them, and that they might therefore be put to the vote all together to save time.

The resolutions were thereupon put to the vote and carried by an overwhelming majority. (The Mahomedan members did not vote.)

Resolution No. 7.

The resolution standing in the name of MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA AND J RUDRAPPA read as follows :—

" That this Assembly requests the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to appoint a Representative Committee immediately to investigate into the whole question of Recruitment into Public Service and to suggest means of adequately representing different communities in service."

But MR. MALLAPPA accepted the following amendment of MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH :—

" That a Committee of the members of the Backward communities be appointed to enquire into and report on the working of the policy laid down by Government in their Order No. 1827-80—E. A. G. 308, dated 10th May 1921, in the matter of adequate representation of Backward communities in the public service and to suggest effective means by which the proportion of 50 per cent fixed in the above order may be reached within the time specified therein, *viz.*, seven years from the date of the above said order."

MR. B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA rose to a point of order and said that the amendment of Mr. SANJIVIAH could not be admitted. MR. MALLAPPA'S original proposition was a very general one and referred to public service as a whole. The amendment, on the other hand, was with reference to the working of the Miller Committee. There was nothing in common between the two propositions except the appointment of a committee.

THE DEWAN agreed that under a strict interpretation of the rules, the amendment could not be allowed. If however the mover of the original resolution withdrew it, the Dewan would have no objection to admit as a special case, under the powers vested in him under the rules, the amendment as a special resolution as concerning minority interests. The original resolution was thereupon withdrawn and the amendment was allowed to be treated as itself an original proposition in lieu of the former.

In explaining the Resolution, MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH represented that the policy laid down by Government was not carried out properly. Since the issue of the orders on the Miller Committee Report, there was an increase of 10 per cent only in the number of appointments held by Non-Brahmins; on the other hand, preference was given to Brahmins in filling up vacancies.

THE DEWAN observed that this was not a correct statement. In fact, Government had facts and figures to the contrary.

MR. SANJIVIAH continuing said that when a resolution was brought before the Assembly during the last June Session to the effect that 75 per cent of the appointments should go to Non-Brahmins, Government promised to pass suitable orders in the matter but had not done anything in that direction yet.

THE DEWAN replied that no such reply was given and that Government in fact did not accept the resolution at all. There was an increase of 10 per cent already in the appointments held by the Non-Brahmin communities and it was not difficult to raise the percentage by another 10 within the time-limit prescribed.

MR. G. K. BALIJA in supporting the resolution said that between June 1921 and June 1925, 1,031 Brahmins and 1,375 Non-Brahmins had been appointed in the public service, thereby raising the Non-Brahmin percentage only by 10. He was doubtful if it could be raised to 20 within the short time left. He was surprised that according to the reply of Government to Interpellation No. 9 at the last Dasara Session of the Assembly, the number of Non-Brahmins appointed was barely in excess of that of Brahmins.

THE DEWAN observed that the present Recruitment Board consisted of non-official members also who could press all these matters, and asked why a separate committee should be appointed, even if the contention of the member were true.

MR BALIJA replied that the present Recruitment Board had no powers to appoint.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL remarked that they had the power to veto irregular appointments.

MR. BALIJA replied that some cases were not brought to the notice of the Board at all.

THE DEWAN said that that might have been the case when the rules were not worked properly. But now the work was systematized and Government had also prescribed definite rules and procedure and were keeping a vigilant watch over the matter. In addition, regular quarterly statements were being sent up to the Board by the appointing authorities.

At this stage MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR of Gubbi rose to a point of order. He said that the PRESIDENT had no discretionary power to admit Mr. Sanjiviah's amendment as a separate resolution. He had the discretion only in the case of resolutions moved on behalf of special or minority interests ; but the resolution under discussion related to the Backward communities as a whole and not to any special or minority interest.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH observed that it was too late a stage to raise such an objection, as the resolution had been admitted and discussions thereon had taken place at some length already.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR observed that a point of order could be raised at any stage of the discussions.

THE DEWAN replied that if we conceded to the point of order raised by MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR, the mover of the original resolution should have liberty of going back on his withdrawal. He added that the wording of the rules at present was defective, and gave him an impression that the President had a discretion to exercise in this case. But on referring to the rules again in connection with the point of order raised, he found that the amendment adopted as a resolution by itself, did not relate to any special interests. Hence he held that the point of order raised was correct. The original mover had the right of keeping to his resolution in lieu of the amendment.

THE DEWAN then enquired what the object of the mover was in urging for a special committee when there was already the Recruitment Board and a Vigilance Committee.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA replied that he would, with the permission of the House, withdraw his resolution as it was.

not allowed to be brought up in an amended form. Before doing so, he would say a few words in answer to the question put to him by the President. He represented that the backward classes had not derived sufficient benefit from the existence of the Recruitment Board and he apprehended that several vacancies had been filled up without their ever coming to the notice of the Recruitment Board. Instances had come to his notice of officers making appointments in the first instance as temporary without the knowledge of the Recruitment Board and then filling them up permanently. In this connection, he referred to the promise made by Government to appoint a special auditor to scrutinize the appointments made which had not been given effect to so far.

THE DEWAN replied that the auditor referred to by the member would be appointed very soon and that it was worthwhile to watch the result of the new system before pressing for the appointment of new committee as contemplated in the resolution.

MR. RUDRAPPA observed that this resolution was the outcome of a misapprehension on the part of the work of the Recruitment Board and that if Government had been pleased to furnish the statistics called for in one of his interpellations at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, the resolution now under discussion would not have come at all before the House.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 9.

On behalf of Messrs. Pattabiramasetty, Chikanayakanahalli Municipality, K. Surynarayana Rao and J. Rudrappa, Tumkur Taluk, G. Rangadas, Tumkur Special Interests, G. Kempanna, Tumkur Special Interests, B. Channabasappa, Tumkur Municipality, Puttaveerabhadrappa and Lakshminarasappa, Maddagiri Taluk, S. Surappa and Bhimanna, Sira Taluk, S. Narasappa, Sira Municipality, G. Rajagopalachar, Gubbi Municipality, G. S. Murigappa and Hutchveeregowda, Gubbi Taluk, Singri Nanjappa and D. S. Mallappa, Tiptur Taluk, S. M. Sivalingappa and Siddiah, Chikanayakanahalli Taluk, P. Rama Rao, Pavagada Taluk, Patel Balegowda and Kempegowda, Kunigal Taluk, Y. Chendrasekarappa, Koratagere Sub-Taluk and Narasimhagowda, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk, MR. PATTABHIRAMASETTY moved that "This

Assembly strongly recommends that in view of the failure of rains for some years and the consequent adversity of the raiyats, remission of assessments prayed for by them might be kindly granted generally."

THE DEWAN said that there was no need to discuss this resolution as Government had first issued revised rules covering the requests made in the resolution.

MR. HUTCHVEERE GOWDA brought to the notice of the Dewan that for the arrears of land revenue a number of lands had been brought up for auction and that these cases had to be considered by Government in working the revised orders just issued.

THE DEWAN said that he would make a note of the request and call for reports from the Deputy Commissioners in respect of such cases.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 13.

On behalf of Messrs. C. Subba Rao and A. Ananthaiya, Shimoga Taluk, Basalingappa, Sagar Taluk, Gajjanur Chennappa Setty, Sagar Taluk, Kali Gundappa, Sagar Taluk, MR. BASALINGAPPA moved "That this Assembly strongly recommends to Government that with a view to relieve indebtedness of malnad raiyats and to improve their economic conditions, Land Mortgage Banks might be established early."

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved an amendment to omit the word "Malnad" and to insert the words "of the whole State" after "raiyats."

THE DEWAN said that the question of the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks had been under the consideration of Government for the past ten years and they were not going to oppose this resolution. He added that there was no need to discuss the resolution as the question of establishing Land Mortgage Banks had been already included in the terms of reference to the Special Committee recently appointed with the Second Member as Chairman to consider the report of the Special Malnad Officer and make recommendations; and that the measures that would be devised for the relief of the malnad raiyats would have to be made applicable to the maidan tracts as well.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 15.

On behalf of Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Jammatige Shama Jois and S. Honnappiah, MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, the appointment of a Committee with the Inspector-General of Education, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries and Commerce and some non-official gentlemen as members, to devise and recommend on investigation, a suitable and practicable scheme for introducing tuition in agriculture and hand-spinning in all Middle and Primary Schools in the State."

He pointed out that this subject had been brought up in the Assembly once before and that even during this session it had been considered in detail in connection with the Representations Nos. 108 to 111. The main aim of this resolution was to devise measures to enable the youth of the country to earn their livelihood more easily and to solve the unemployment problem which was staring the country in the face. The importance of hand-spinning had been recognised by all in Northern India and he had no doubt that this fundamental principle would not be opposed by this House.

He continued that his object in requesting the Government to take the initiative in developing the art of spinning was that they could do it more easily through the medium of schools where the boys were receiving tuition. He realized that Government were not in a position to compel the adults to take up this avocation but would be satisfied if provision were made for the teaching of agriculture and hand-spinning to boys in all the Middle and Primary Schools. He said that since this subject had not found favour with Government when it was discussed at the last session of the Assembly, he had brought up a resolution in a different form to avoid the difficulties felt by Government, and prayed for the appointment of a committee composed of officials and non-officials to go into the question and suggest a suitable scheme for introducing these two vocational subjects in the curricula of studies. In this connection, he pointed out that the present tendency of the educated classes was either to get a Government job or enrol themselves as lawyers. In conclusion, he was of opinion that unless proper training was imparted in schools in vocational subjects, the earning capacity of the people

would not improve. He appealed to Government to consider the resolution favourably with a view to relieve the economic distress in the country.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR seconded the motion.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that Government were in agreement with the intentions of the mover so far as the teaching of vocational subjects was concerned. According to the policy laid down in the orders on the Education Memorandum, Agriculture had been included in the curricula of Middle Schools, and provision would be made for its teaching as far as possible. But Government were not in favour of introducing these subjects in the Primary grades where pupils were too young to benefit from them He said that the department was now engaged in collecting statistics for introducing vocational subjects in Middle Schools in accordance with the policy of Government. But it would not be practicable to introduce them into all the schools all at once. He added that already agricultural instruction had been provided for in 10 centres and the same would be extended gradually after collecting the necessary statistical information.

THE DEWAN observed that Government had already accepted the suggestion of introducing cotton spinning as one of the subjects in the Practical Instruction Classes in a few rural Middle Schools, the idea being that the children belonging to the agricultural classes should learn it as a subsidiary occupation (and as a surplus labour) and that Government were already making enquires for extending the vocational education.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO observed that the scheme of vocational training being a new one, it was necessary to institute an inquiry by an agency of a non-official character.

THE DEWAN observed that that aspect of the matter might be left to the discretion of the Head of the Department who was all along consulting non-official opinion before launching upon any new scheme. He however, had no objection to consult the District Boards and Municipalities as regards the local requirements and that the Economic Committee of the District Board could always suggest new centres.

At this stage MR. VENKATASAMIAH brought to the notice of Government that hand-spinning machines were provided for the Girls' School at Nanjangud but that the teachers refused to give tuition out of fear that it did not form a subject of study.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO was keen that the initiative should always come from Government and not from the District Board.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH also pointed out that the principles suggested in the resolution were already accepted by Government in their orders on the Education Memorandum and acted upon to a certain extent and hence it might be withdrawn.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 21.

On behalf of Messrs. Venkatappa *alias* Chikkanna, and Chikkegowda of Malvalli Taluk, M. C. Linge Gowda and S. C. Mallaiya, Mandya Taluk, MR. LINGE GOWDA moved "That this Assembly begs that two lakhs of rupees be allotted every year for the grant of Backward Class Scholarships."

He said that the Backward class community was thankful to Government for their kindness in sanctioning an additional grant of Rs. 8,000 this year besides the one lakh of rupees already allotted for the Backward class scholarships. He represented that from the statistics it was found that the community had not derived the benefit that was expected out of the scheme as the present allotment worked out at Re. 1 per every 10 pupils of the community. Though Government had appointed several Scholarship Committees, they could not do justice to all deserving applicants for want of funds. On the whole he was of opinion that the present allotment of Rs. 1 lakh was too inadequate and that Government should give more encouragement by raising it to Rs. 2 lakhs.

MR. LINGE GOWDA added that more encouragement should be given to the Backward class for middle school education. Even in British India, special concessions by way of half-freeships were granted to encourage the education of these communities.

THE DEWAN remarked that it was not correct to say that the encouragement given by Government towards the education of the Backward classes did not go far enough. The policy of Government in offering special inducements to the Backward classes was to encourage the really poor to take to education. It was not meant that all the pupils of the community should get scholarships including those who could come up without the aid of any pecuniary assistance from Government. He observed that Government could not accept a general resolution of the kind now proposed. It

was not practicable to provide a definite increase in the budget as proposed every year. There was no objection to accept a request for a slight increase in the allotment according to local needs and the position of the budget. In this connection he drew the attention of the House to the additional allotment made as a result of the representations made by the Assembly last year. Under the present system, one applicant out of every three was given a scholarship, which could not be considered as too low. He said that it was not right to draw inferences from statistical figures in such cases. He was not prepared to admit that only deserving pupils applied for these scholarships.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH assured the Government that really well-to-do people would never apply for aid from Government and that scholarships were being awarded only to those who were absolutely poor. He read out certain statistics to show that only 20 per cent of the applicants were actually given scholarships and that unless the grant was raised, it would not be possible to educate the large number of youths who were illiterate.

It was also represented that in taluk headquarters, not more than one scholarship was distributed for each school and some taluks got but two scholarships on the whole. He therefore thought that there was need for more encouragement from Government.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH pointed out that the Backward communities were not allowed the full benefit of the allotment of Rs. 1 lakh which was known as the Backward Class Scholarship Fund, because Rs. 25,000 out of this amount was ear-marked for Depressed Class Scholarships and about Rs. 10,000 for the University.

He emphasised the fact that the encouragement shown to pupils must be continuous at least up to S.S.L.C., since education which is broken at a lower stage would not do any good either to the pupils or to the community. He said that the number of pupils in the S.S.L.C. course was barely 3,000 out of a population of 6 millions of Backward classes, and that would show the backwardness of the people in education. He said that the very fact that a resolution had been moved in this House for the appointment of an Economic Inquiry Committee was proof enough to show that the vast majority of the people were subject to extreme poverty and were thus unable to pay for the education of their children. He, therefore, appealed to Government to enhance the scholarship grant suitably to spread education among the masses.

MR. PATTABIRAMASETTY said that in the taluks Rs. 4 is granted as scholarship and if it be not possible to raise the scholarship grant to Rs. 2 lakhs, this might be split up into two scholarships of Rs. 2 each and that even though it involved the reduction in the value of each scholarship, a larger percentage of the students might be benefited.

MR. VEMA REDDY drew the attention of the Government to the fact that the rural tracts were peopled mostly by the Backward communities, most of whom were very small landholders and poor agriculturists and were not in a position to meet the cost of education. He strongly opposed the suggestion of the previous speaker to reduce the value of the scholarship in order to increase the number, as this policy would defeat the very object of the scholarship scheme. He urged for more scholarships to be allotted for the several grades of education.

THE DEWAN enquired which alternative they would prefer— opening more Primary Schools in the rural areas or sanctioning more scholarships for the lower grades. He also pointed out that the expenditure to Government on Education had gone up by several lakhs during the past few years and it would not be possible to agree to a clear promise of providing 2 lakhs as suggested every year for a particular item. He objected to the Assembly attempting to fix such a limit, as it is opposed to financial principles.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA represented that this resolution was being brought up every year for the past 4 years and that the extra grant of Rs 8,000 allotted this year was too inadequate to meet the actual needs of the situation. There was a general complaint that each community could hardly get 2 scholarships in each class. Referring to the alternatives suggested by the Dewan-President, he said that the poor people coming up for education should be provided with more schools and also help by way of scholarships should be given to them. Hence they wanted both the alternatives to be adopted.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR observed that it was recognized on all hands that there could be no progress in the country unless the masses were educated and the backward communities could not be brought forward without special effort on the part of Government. He could not bring himself to believe that an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs on this scheme was too much. But he did not want to bind the hands of Government in financial matters.

THE DEWAN observed that it would not be possible to

fix a limit for any part of the expenditure before the budget time. The allotment of funds for the different items would be made according to the resources available at the time of framing the budget. It was financially objectionable to fix a definite expenditure every year on any particular item.

In conclusion, he said that the matter might be left to the discretion of Government. The department had under consideration certain proposals for the increase of scholarships in the High School and Entrance grades.

As the mover pressed the resolution for division, it was put to vote and carried by a large majority.

Resolution No. 17.

MR. A. NARAYANA IYENGAR moved "That this Assembly recommends that high school education may be made free throughout the State."

In doing so, he said that the Government were pleased to make primary education free some years back. When the proposal to levy income-tax was put before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, the members agreed to it on the understanding that the income derived from that source would be spent on education. After that, the Education Cess was also levied. It was therefore high time that education in High Schools was made free. Mysore was known as the Model State, but the people were not sufficiently educated. Free primary education alone was not sufficient unless high school education was also made free. Government might say that for want of funds, it was not possible for them to forego the fee income from the High Schools. After all, the income that Government might get would be only a lakh of rupees, and taking the larger interests of the masses and their education into consideration, Government should not hesitate to forego that small sum. The measure was a very beneficent one and every one should give his hearty support to it.

MR. KESHAVIAH in supporting the resolution said that it was not a new proposition but was being put forward before the House from a long time. It was the duty of Government to provide educational facilities to the people. Poor people with big families could not afford to give high school education to their children for want of funds. When the primary and middle school education was made free, Government promised that it was the first step in the direction of making education of all grades in

the State free, and it was time for them to move in that direction.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR said that in the first Convocation Address of the Mysore University delivered by Sir Asutosh Mukherji, he had said that if the education of all grades in the State were made free, the condition of the people would very much improve. But that was purely a matter of finance. The present resolution was not so ambitious as that but confined itself to making high school education free. In his Address to the Representative Assembly, the Dewan had elaborately dealt with the unemployment question and if technical education was combined with the high school education and made free throughout the State, the unemployment question could be solved very easily. With the above observations, he gave his support to the resolution.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN agreed with the principle of making high school education free but considered that the rural education was the first charge on the Government funds before giving free education in urban areas. He said that according to the Education Memorandum, Government were obliged to open 10,000 Primary Schools and 600 Middle Schools throughout the State within a period of five years, but they had been able to establish only 5,000 Primary Schools and 130 Middle Schools so far. A number of aided institutions were clamouring for conversion into Government institutions, but for want of funds, Government could neither increase the number of Middle and Primary Schools nor convert the aided schools into Government institutions. It was therefore not right to ask Government to make high school education free before Government fulfilled their promise completely in regard to the programme of primary education. The income from High Schools, however small it might be, might be utilised for establishing new Primary and Middle Schools wherever necessary. The first duty of Government was to spread free primary education before making the high school education free. With the above observations he opposed the resolution though with much regret.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR said that he failed to understand why MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN opposed the resolution knowing full well that it was a good measure. It would have been right on his part to oppose the resolution if it had been suggested that no more Primary Schools should

be opened and that high school education should be made free. Government might spend any amount on improving the primary education in the State. Merely because the primary education in the State had not expanded very much it was no reason why high school education should not be made free. The criticism put forward by MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN was destructive, for he did not suggest ways and means for making up the loss the Government might incur by making high school education free.

With the above observations, he supported the resolution.

MR. BYANNA said that as the scholarships were being distributed on the population basis, many deserving boys of the minority communities had not been getting either freeships or scholarships and had therefore to discontinue their studies in the High Schools. The resolution, if accepted, would help the boys of all communities and a feeling of brotherhood would be created in them.

With the above observations, he supported the resolution.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER said that the proposal might not be accepted by the Government on the ground that more than a lakh of rupees would have to be sacrificed. But he thought that, as Government were already giving a large number of freeships in the High School classes, they might be suitably increased as a first step.

THE DEWAN said that only one-fifth of the number of boys were given freeships and that the other four-fifths were paying full fees.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER replied that at least 50 per cent of the boys in the High Schools irrespective of caste might be given freeships. He supported the resolution subject to the above condition.

MR. MALLAPPA said that primary education required greater attention of Government than the high school education. He said that in no civilised country was high school education free. On the other hand, everywhere secondary education was made self-supporting supplemented by grants from Local Bodies and other contributions. There had been a general clamour for Primary Schools in the interior of the State and Government had not been able to establish schools even in places where villagers had provided buildings therefor for want of funds. Such being the case, it was not right to make high school education free. Whatever fee income could be got from the High Schools might be spent for establishing new Primary

and Middle Schools. For the above reasons, he opposed the resolution.

MR. G. RANGADAS represented that the Naik community was very backward in point of education and that the community stood seventh in point of population and thirty-seventh in point of education and there were only 2 out of 1,000, who could write and sign their names. The boys of the community did not get any help from the system of free-ships. He said that he did not oppose the system of granting freeships for that reason. He requested that either his community might be given some freeships or that the education in High Schools might be made free so that all might be benefited.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH said that high school education for a boy costs Rs. 61-8-9 and for a girl Rs. 350-4-2, while primary education in rural parts costs only Rs. 6-14-4 per head. Besides, 20 per cent of the boys in the High Schools and Government stood to lose a good amount through school fees by making high school education free. Primary education, on the other hand, had not expanded sufficiently. There were besides no good buildings. Many more high schools were required in taluk headquarters and also buildings for them. The amount of one lakh of rupees which the Government got from the High Schools might be spent for opening new High Schools and constructing buildings for them.

Nowhere in British India was high school education free. The fees there when compared with the high school fees in the State were very much higher. If high school education in the State was made free, hundreds of boys from British India would flock to these institutions and it might not be possible for Government to prohibit them. The condition of education in villages was far from satisfactory and required improvement before the expansion of high school education in urban areas.

For these reasons, he opposed the resolution.

MR. NARAIN IYENGAR replied that his intention was not that high school education should be made free at the sacrifice of primary education. As far as possible, in every place, Primary Schools should be established and it would be better if, side by side with it, the education in the High Schools also was made free. Government would not incur very heavy loss by that change. It was a long time since the primary education was made free and high school education should have been made free

by this time. If only Government were willing to accept and give effect to the resolution, the question of finances was not a great thing for them, for they could adjust their accounts in some way or other. With these observations, he pressed his motion for the acceptance of the House.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL agreed with the view of MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN that though high school education should be made free, when finances permitted it, it was difficult to take that step before the programme of the Education Memorandum in respect of primary education was completed. Every year, it had been difficult for the Government to balance their budget and it would not be possible to accept the resolution and forego an income of over 1¼ lakhs of rupees from High Schools. The recurring expenditure on every High School came to nearly Rs. 20,000, besides building, scholarships, furniture, etc., and as much as 8 lakhs of rupees was spent on high school education. Moreover high school education was free nowhere in British India.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER suggested that the number of freeships might be increased. That suggestion was a good one, but Government had already given more freeships in recent years. While in British India high school education was for the most part financed from local funds, the whole expenditure was borne by the Government in the Mysore State. Already Government had been spending a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs for free primary education and a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs would be required to make high school education also free. The condition of the finances of the State being what they were, he said, it might not be possible for Government to accept the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and lost, 54 voting for and 104 against.

Resolution No. 3.

On behalf of Messrs. Md. Abbas Khan, Mahomedan Constituency, G. Paramasiviah, Bangalore City Municipality, N. G. Sanjiviah, Kurubara Sangha, MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH moved "That the posts of the Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools be abolished."

In moving the resolution he said that this was not a new proposition. It was brought up last year when Government said that the matter was under their consideration.

On that assurance the resolution was withdrawn. He said that it was quite necessary that girls' schools should be supervised by women But he thought that it was not necessary that a highly paid Inspectress should be appointed for the purpose and that Assistant Inspectresses were quite sufficient. After considerable forethought, the Government ordered last year that each grade of education should be under the control of one officer. In pursuance of this policy, Government appointed one Inspector for Primary and Middle Schools, one for Normal and High Schools and one for Science education. He was of opinion that it was not a good policy to place Primary Girls' Schools under a separate Inspectress but that the final control should be under the Inspector for Primary and Middle School education. The reasons urged by him in support of this proposition were that there were only 13 Kannada Middle Schools and 7 Aided Schools for girls the cost on each girl in the Kannada Middle School was only Rs 43-4-0; the department did not hold two sets of examinations, one for boys and the other for girls; while the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools had control over the whole of the State, the Inspectress of Girls Schools was in charge of only five districts. The number of girls' schools being very few he thought that there was no necessity to have a separate highly paid Inspectress in charge of these institutions. Another view urged by the mover was that the Inspectress had no sort of control over the Vani Vilas Girls' High School. In these circumstances, he pressed upon the Government the desirability of accepting his resolution.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH supported the resolution.

MR. MALLAYYA also supported the resolution and in doing so, he said that, for the same kind of inspection work in the same place, two different kinds of officers had to be employed, one Lady Officer for Girls' Schools and an Inspector for Boys Schools. If the Primary and Middle Schools for girls were transferred to the charge of the Inspector of Primary Schools, that officer could undertake the examinations and there would be considerable saving to Government.

All the boys' schools were under the charge of one officer, but in the case of girls' schools, there were two officers—one for five districts, and another for three districts. It was not therefore possible to ensure a uniform kind of supervision. Besides, there were many male teachers in the girls' schools and it would not be possible for the

Inspectresses to exercise control over them. Women were not fit for executive duties, and could not satisfactorily inspect the institutions. For the above reasons, he said that the control over Primary and Middle Schools for girls should be transferred to the Inspector of Primary Schools and that the two Inspectresses might be transferred to either the Maharani's College or the Vani Vilas High School.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER opposed the resolution on the ground that no fresh arguments other than those that had already been stated by the mover in the Legislative Council had been brought forward in this House now. He wanted the House to consider that the development of women's education was very important, that the department was not a commercial one and that it was not right to judge the results with reference to the amount spent, that the Inspectors could not in reason be admitted into the girls' schools for inspection, that they could not be expected to understand the difficulties in the matter of women's education, that the Inspectresses could not be blamed for the unsatisfactory inspection work, that Government ought to have allotted more money and sanctioned additional establishment and then only there would be proper and thorough inspection work in all the schools and that in consideration of the above circumstances the present two posts should not be abolished.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO was of opinion that the present system did not require any change. He said that it would not be possible for male inspectors to inspect the ghosha schools and that women inspectors were absolutely necessary.

MR. MALLAPPA in supporting the resolution opined that the present system was defective, that one Inspectress could not do justice to all the schools in the State, that the practice adopted in the case of the boys' schools might also be adopted in the case of the girls' schools, that Assistant Inspectresses might be appointed for each district, that the present inspection work done by the Inspectress had been characterised in the Administration Report as unsatisfactory, that until the women teachers were available, these schools might as well be entrusted to the control of Inspector, that highly paid lady officers for this work were not necessary, that they might be transferred to the colleges, that the education of the women had not progressed commensurately with the amount spent, that there need not be any differentiation shown between boys' and girls' schools

and that one and the same system might with safety be adopted for both the classes of schools.

MR. VEMA REDDI thought that the country where female education was in the highest state of efficiency would be most prosperous and that it was wrong to take any steps calculated to discourage female education. Coming to the point at issue, he said that the posts of the Inspectresses should not be reduced as proposed and that on the other hand the Inspectorate should be strengthened. He was of opinion that there was very much more work to be done in the villages among the female population and that the Inspectresses would do well to lecture to them on the benefits of education and various other matters connected with the duties of women. In these circumstances, he opposed the resolution.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO agreed with the views expressed by MR. VEMA REDDI and added that educated women were an ornament to the country, that they should not only be Inspectresses of Schools but also occupy the position, the Inspector-General of Education occupied to-day and that the example of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who had been proposed to preside over the next Congress should disabuse the minds of the members who spoke in favour of the proposition of the antiquated notions they held about the capacity of women for responsible positions. He said that the brightest example in India of female education was Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and he asked whether India could not get women of her stamp to control the several activities of the country. For these reasons he opposed the resolution.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN in reply to the observations made by the several members who opposed the resolution said that his object was not to discourage female education but to see that the two matters, *viz.*, control and inspection were properly attended to. There was no doubt that there should be an Inspectress for the inspection of girls' schools. The point in the resolution was there was no need for a separate Inspectress for Primary and Middle Schools in addition to an Inspector for the same grades of education. He said that there were 815 girls' schools with 3,000 teachers of whom about 2,500 were male teachers. It would be difficult for these male teachers to go to the Inspectress in regard to promotion, and preferment in service. The object of Government should be to do away with the system of male teachers and appoint female teachers all round under the immediate control of the Assistant

Inspectress in each district who would be subordinate to the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools. He said that as many as 10,000 girls were reading side by side with boys in the boys' schools. The total strength of the girls' schools in the State was only 37,000 and for this it was not necessary to have a separate Inspectress. What the resolution emphasised was that the control over the girls' schools should be removed from the Inspectress for the simple reason that women in the State had not reached such a stage of education as to fit them to take up the control over institutions. To entrust women with the control of education took for granted that the controlling authority had high education and capacity to effectively deal with the schools. But this, he said, was wanting under the present condition of education in Mysore.

For these reasons, he said that the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools should be given jurisdiction over the entire primary and middle school education in the State and that there was no need for a separate Inspectress.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNIAH said that he had been managing many girls' schools in the past and that in the early stages of female education male teachers were no doubt necessary. But since female education had improved, the necessity for male teachers had become less. MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN said that male teachers were finding it difficult to approach female Inspectress for preferment, etc. He asked whether similarly the female teachers would not find it difficult to approach the Inspectors for purposes of promotion, etc. He said that the State had very good Inspectresses trained in the western system of education and that they had been doing very good work in the inspection of schools. For these reasons he opposed the resolution.

MR. B. L. BYANNA said that there were two points involved in the resolution, *viz.*, saving of expenditure on the Inspectresses and the incapacity of women to control primary education as efficiently as men. In regard to the first point, he thought that the expenditure was quite justified as he doubted whether the women would themselves agree to the inspection of girls' schools by male inspectors. He was of opinion that the movers were cutting at the very root of the improvement of female education and that this resolution if accepted by Government would only retard the progress of female education. In regard to the second point, he thought that no arguments were needed to prove

that women were even better able to control such institutions than men. He thought that if the resolution was directed against the present Inspectresses, that was a different matter. In these circumstances, he strongly opposed the resolution.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH reiterated the arguments of MESSRS. MD. ABBAS KHAN and PARAMASIVIAH and pointed out that the Inspectress was not inspecting the schools in the village parts, that the education of the girls should be centralised as was done in the case of the boys' schools and that the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools might be transferred to the Colleges where their services might be better utilised.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR failed to see the cogency of the arguments of the movers of the resolution and said that it was not right to say that because the inspection work of the Inspectress was bad, the whole system should be abolished. He was of opinion, as far as his experience went, that there were able, intelligent and honest educated women available in our State for controlling the education of girls.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASAIENGAR did not see any new policy in the resolution brought forward by the movers. He remarked that there was no reason why they should have brought forward this proposal if it was their idea that the inspection work of the present incumbents of the offices was not satisfactory The Dewan of Mysore, Members of Council and the Inspector-General of Education in whom they had full confidence would certainly, in case of any negligence of duty, set matters right. In the above circumstances, he opposed the resolution.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH in reply said that if the suggestion of MR. BELUR SRINIVASAIENGAR were accepted, there would be nothing to be brought before the Government, that it was admitted on all sides, that girls' education had not improved in the State, that if it were to be improved and made efficient, there should be more of intensive inspection rather than extensive inspection and that at present the total amount of inspection on 200 days fixed under the rules cannot be carried out by the Inspectress. As regards the objection that men should not inspect girls' schools, he observed that if this were the case he could not understand how a woman could work in the midst of 100 male clerks in the offices. He said that this resolution was brought in the best interests of female education and should be accepted.

DEWAN.—This question had been discussed in the Legislative Council At that time on the assurance that the whole question would be gone into carefully and not that the resolution would be favourably considered, the resolution was withdrawn. That resolution related to the abolition of the posts of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and not the Deputy Inspectress. I said that the whole question of co-ordinating all inspectorate and making provision in regard to the various grades of education would be considered and suitable orders passed. The question has since been examined from all points of view. On the 9th February 1925, Government passed orders under which one Inspector for Primary and Middle Schools, another for Secondary Education and Normal Schools and another for Science education were appointed. Orders were also passed regarding the women inspectorate and it was said that the duties and functions of the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress and the Assistant Inspectresses would continue as at present with the modification that the Vani Vilas Institute which was a Collgiate High School would like the Maharani's College be removed from the control of the Inspectress and placed under the direct charge of the Inspector General of Education.

Women's education is a big subject. You all want it to be improved. What is the organisation required to improve it? That is the question. It is said in this Assembly that the number of Assistant Inspectresses should be increased but from the Government point of view it is so difficult to get suitable Assistant Inspectresses. It is necessary to properly supervise girls' education and it is under the consideration of Government to appoint some one competent to advise the Inspector-General of Education in regard to all problems relating to female education. This matter is still under the consideration of Government.

There is an idea of setting apart one of the scholarships under the Damodar Dass Scholarships Fund for being given to a lady for the study of educational organisation in the West. The object is that the organisation for the women's education should be steadily improved. If the scholarship holder is a capable woman, she would be on return placed in charge of women's education having control over the inspection of women's education. Till that is done and till a competent woman is forthcoming, the existing state of things should continue. If the resolution should be accepted now, it would be necessary to change all the rules and codes and so

many other things. In the Educational Memorandum, various defects in the scheme of women's education were pointed out to remedy which teachers with high qualifications have been selected from outside. The orders on the Educational Memorandum provide for the appointment of one Inspectress of Girls' Schools on Rs. 400-20-500, one Deputy Inspectress and five Assistant Inspectresses. From the experience of the last few years, Government feel that the organisation should be improved and in what way this should be done is under the active consideration of Government.

DR SEAL has made a suggestion that there should be one lady expert in the Central Office to be in touch with female education. All these matters are under the consideration of Government. In these circumstances, I think it would be well if the resolution is not pressed to a division.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH desired that the resolution should be pressed to a division.

Thereupon it was put to vote and carried, 101 voting for and 49 against.

Resolution No. 25.

MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA moved "That with a view to make at least the elements of the Western Sciences available to the masses among whom it will not be possible in the near future to spread a sufficient knowledge of English, this Assembly recommends that suitable steps may be taken early by the Government to make provision for the compilation of a comprehensive English—Kannada Dictionary and a Kannada Encyclopædia, by employing suitable agency for doing the work."

In moving the above, Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa said that with a view to make at least the elements of Western Science available to the masses among whom it would not be possible in the near future to spread a sufficient knowledge of English, suitable steps might be taken early by the Government to make a provision for the compilation of a comprehensive English—Kannada Dictionary as well as a Kannada Encyclopædia by employing suitable agency for undertaking this work. He stressed the great need for the compilation of a dictionary as distinguished from a glossary which would give the meaning of Kanarese words, etc. In villages the people were mostly illiterate and were not acquainted with the English language. Even in towns

there were to be found several persons who did not know English but who had at least a fair knowledge of the language of the country. If they were to wait until 50 per cent of the total population of the State learned to read and write English, it would take on the very lowest estimate nearly fifty years and it would be inexpedient, if not inadvisable to wait till then for spreading the elements of knowledge among the people. There was therefore great need to bring out a dictionary and encyclopædia of the kind proposed. Further it might safely be said that the majority of the population were acquainted with Kannada which was the prevailing language in the State but unfortunately it was at a very low ebb and was being neglected for want of a suitable dictionary which would give the meaning of difficult words, etc. If they were to be earnest in making at least the elements of the Western Science available to the masses it must be through the help of a cyclopædia such as was proposed. It might also be added that such dictionaries had been published in Tamil and Telugu costing a lakh of rupees. More recently for the compilation of a Telugu dictionary, a Sangha had been formed in the Madras Presidency and it was at the work. The work commanded wide support and special mention might be made of the offer of a lakh of rupees made by the Raja of Pithapuram for completing the work. Besides, for the compilation of an Encyclopædia in Maharashtra, a sum of a lakh of rupees had been raised. Fourteen volumes of the Encyclopædia had already been brought out and five or six more volumes were in process of publication. A work of this description would cost huge sums of money and it was not possible for any individual to find the ways and means. It behoved the Government to undertake and complete this work in view of the importance of mass education in the language of the State. He felt sure that His Highness the Maharaja, a great patron of Kanarese learning, would himself come forward and lead by a munificent contribution.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR supported the resolution and in doing so dwelt upon the importance of the proposed publications to the people of Mysore. While there were Telugu and Tamil Encyclopædias, the request for a Kanarese Encyclopædia was very fair and reasonable and he held that His Highness and his Government would not grudge to contribute the amount required. MR. VENKATANARANAPPA had published a Kannada Magazine on Elementary Science as a labour of love and it was within his

knowledge that he met the expenditure out of his own pocket. This was a work which could not be undertaken by one or two or a dozen individuals but should be undertaken by the Government. While a Zamindar in the Madras Presidency could contribute a handsome donation of one lakh of rupees for the compilation of Telugu Encyclopædia, there was all the more reason for expecting that His Highness with his wonted liberality and munificence and the Dewan as the representative of the Government would make available the necessary funds and thus place in the hands of the public the two publications which they absolutely required. For these reasons he heartily supported the resolution which was put to vote and unanimously carried.

Resolution No. 16.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO moved "That with a view to minimise expenditure on pension payments which was much commented upon during the Budget Session of the Assembly, this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that all non-gazetted ministerial officers be invariably allowed to continue in service up to the age of 60 unless declared medically unfit earlier."

At this stage an amendment was moved by MR. LINGE GOWDA that the above resolution might be made applicable to officers of gazetted ranks also.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO however had no objection and in support of his resolution said that there were several instances in which able-bodied and physically-fit officers were prematurely retired at the age of 55 while they were competent to serve for some years more and that the result of this compulsory retirement of such officers added to the pension expenditure of the State. Further he added that there were cases in which Government granted extensions of service to individual officers and thereby the Government were open to the charge of nepotism. In order to ensure uniform treatment to all officers of the State he had brought forward this resolution recommending that the present age of superannuation might be raised from 55 to 60. He advocated that extensions should be granted from year to year after 55 years on the production of a certificate from a competent doctor to the effect that the officer concerned could render efficient service.

THE DEWAN enquired how this would solve the problem of unemployment in the State. He said that the University was turning out a large number of graduates year after

year who knocked at the doors of Government but had to go back disappointed. The problem of unemployment was serious and the proposal to raise the age of superannuation did not afford the necessary remedy but only tended to aggravate the evil.

MR. HONNAPPIAH supported the resolution.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN led the opposition and said that this resolution involved a departure from the accepted principles of Government. The Dewan had referred in his opening speech to the problem of unemployment and he had also indicated in that speech the limited scope that exists to new recruits for Government employment. There was another important aspect to be considered. namely, the policy of the Government on the Miller Committee Report. In their order on this report the Government were committed to a policy which would secure the representation of Backward communities in the public service to the extent of nearly 50 per cent within the period of 7 years. Since the passing of this order 4½ years had elapsed but the percentage of increase was very negligible. There were only 2½ years remaining within which the limit of 50 per cent ought to be reached. MR. SRINIVASA RAO'S resolution to raise the age of superannuation was an indirect attempt at securing the withdrawal of that order, for, what else was its object. MR. SRINIVASA RAO would grant extensions wholesale to all officers after 55 up to the age of 60. With the age of superannuation fixed at 55, there was already very little scope for young graduates to secure appointment. But if this age were raised to 60, the conditions might better be imagined than described. In his opinion, officers who had attained the age of 55 were in a majority of cases unfit for further service and that was an age when they should be required to take rest from active life. He took up the case of Shekdar, Amildar, Police Inspector, etc , and asked the Assembly to state if they could be expected to render energetic service after they had completed their 55th year. For these reasons he was strongly opposed to the spirit of resolution and he would have complimented the member if he had brought forward a resolution demanding that officers should be retired at an age earlier than 55 in view of the growing unemployment in the State.

MR. SRINIVASA RAO in his reply to MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN'S statement said that he was coming to the Assembly for the last forty-five years, that he had not identified himself all these years with either a Brahmin or a Non-Brahmin, a

Hindu or a Mahomedan, he had so far as it was possible for him, lent his energies in the direction of advocating the progress of all communities. He did not intend that the order on the Miller Committee Report should be withdrawn or that the Non-Brahmins should be denied their fair share of representation in the public service of the State. He had not said all these years any word against the declaration of policy in this matter. Last year and again at the Birthday Session of the Assembly, representations were made by members to the effect that the pension charges had increased beyond what the resources of the State could bear and that a time had come when the policy of retiring men at 55 should be reviewed. It was in pursuance of these representations that he had brought forward this resolution before the House and there was no other motive behind it.

THE DEWAN enquired how if the age of superannuation was increased there would be vacancies for absorbing new men.

Mr. SRINIVASA RAO replied that it was not his object that the age of superannuation should be raised from 55 to 60 but that it should be extended from year to year on the production of compulsory medical certificate. He also referred to the charge of nepotism frequently brought against Government and his resolution sought to place the question of extensions on an uniform basis.

At this stage THE DEWAN explained that the member was not quite correct in believing that the present superannuation age had contributed to the large increase in pension charges. This increase had been brought about to a large extent by premature retirement of officers owing to drastic retrenchments effected in the various departments in recent years. Mr. Srinivasa Rao next referred to the opinion of Mr. K. L. Datta that the age of superannuation should be fixed at 60 and also to the opinion of the Special Finance Committee which had recommended 57 as the age of superannuation.

THE DEWAN replied that the recommendation of either Mr. Datta or of the Special Finance Committee was not accepted by Government and that in the interests of efficiency of Government service it was not desirable to raise the age to 60.

THE DEWAN enquired whether the mover would after this explanation agree to withdraw his resolution or whether he would press it to a division.

MR. SRINIVASA RAO agreed to withdraw it, but this was opposed by MESSRS. MD. ABBAS KHAN, PARAMASIVIAH, SANJIVIAH and others on the ground that the debate on the resolution led nowhere and that the whole discussion would be of a fruitless character if the sense of the Assembly was not taken on the resolution. This was a very important matter and it was desirable that the verdict of the Assembly on it should be ascertained.

THE DEWAN then ascertained the sense of the Assembly as regards the withdrawal by MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO of his resolution. When votes were taken, it was found that the Assembly was opposed to the withdrawal of the resolution. The resolution was then put to vote and declared lost by an overwhelming majority.